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## 100 Soviet Pilots Lying for Egypt, U.S. Analysts Say

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—About 100 Russian pilots have been sent to Egypt in recent weeks to man three or four squadrons of jet fighters, according to American and other Western intelligence analysts.

The analysts say this is in addition to 70 to 80 Russian pilots who have been training Egyptian pilots in Egypt.

The new complement of pilots, part of a military advisory force, now numbers between 8,000 and 10,000 men, may well grow further, high-ranking analysts say.

If the Soviet Union continues to play a larger role in air defense over the heavily populated Nile River Delta region that embraces Cairo and Alexandria, the principal concern now of many administration officials is whether the Russians will decide to take over primary responsibility for air defense of all Egypt, including the west bank of the Suez Canal. If this happens, Defense and State Department officials fear Israeli jets will be sure to tangle with Soviet-manufactured jets.

For the time being, Israel is foregoing deep raids into the Cairo-Alexandria region, admittedly to avoid a direct confrontation with Soviet pilots and air defense missile sites.

Decision Expected

As the Nixon administration decides whether to provide additional F-4 and A-4 jet fighter-bombers to Israel, officials are debating whether an affirmative decision would tend to calm or exacerbate the Middle East situation. A decision on the American aircraft is expected soon.

American and Western intelligence sources concede that information on the precise shape of the Soviet buildup in Egypt is sketchy and in some details open to dispute.

For example, Israeli officials recently provided the United States with tape recordings of intercepted radio transmissions said to contain the voice of more than 200 Russian pilots.

American sources say these recordings included some duplications and were not taken to demonstrate that there were now more than 200 Soviet pilots conducting air defense missions from bases in Egypt. Presumably, much of the independent U.S. information on the presence of Soviet pilots also comes from monitored communications.

But as gleaned from a variety of military and diplomatic sources, the following appears to represent the approximate extent of new Soviet activity in Egypt:

- Approximately 100 pilots and their maintenance crews were transferred from assignments with three or four operational squadrons in the Soviet Union to Egypt; some of the latest model MIG-21s were flown in as well.

- The 8,000 to 10,000 military advisers, up from an estimated 2,500 to 4,000 men before the buildup, are said to include entire air defense missile and anti-aircraft artillery crews, maintenance men and communications specialists.

- Twenty SAM-3 air defense missile sites under various stages of construction, which would contain 180 missile launchers when all are fully operational; some estimates have argued that the regime had argued that the

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BACK FROM BATTLE—Israeli troops cheer victoriously as they return home after the raid into Lebanon.

## Malik Makes UN Assault On U.S. Policy

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 13 (WP).—Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik revived the cold war at a meeting of the Security Council today with a scathing indictment of American policy in Indochina and the Middle East.

In what several diplomats said was the most abusive big-power speech of recent years here, he charged that the Israeli forces that engaged in a thrust against Arab guerrillas in Lebanon yesterday had followed the "bloody" American examples at My Lai and in Cambodia.

Mr. Malik also accused the United States and Britain of blocking a Middle East settlement by failing to call for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. He appeared to indicate that the Big Four talks are finished unless this condition is met.

Today's Soviet outburst had been predicted by Communist sources as a means of expressing Kremlin displeasure over President Nixon's policy. It bore little direct relation to the immediate concern of the Security Council, which was debating further steps following the unanimous approval yesterday of a resolution demanding immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

"The boots of the American military machine are trampling the soil of Cambodia," Mr. Malik declared. "The boots of the Israeli military machine are trampling the soil of Lebanon and other Arab countries. American soldiers, having begun with the bloody preparation at Song My (My Lai), are now doing the same thing in Cambodia. Israeli outposts do the same thing in Arab territory."

Comparing the Israeli assurance of withdrawal after the mission was accomplished to President Nixon's promise about U.S. troops in Cambodia, Mr. Malik continued: "The

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After 32-Hour Raid

## Israeli Force Quits Lebanon; Fighting Erupts Along Canal

TEL AVIV, May 13 (UPI).—An Israeli armored force clanked home today after 32 hours in Lebanon and the focus of Middle East fighting shifted back to the Suez front.

Israeli anti-aircraft fire drove off Egyptian jets attacking two Israeli positions in the Suez Canal's northern sector and struck two of them, a military spokesman said.

While the air and ground battle raged to the south, the last tanks and half-tracks of the Israeli task force that pushed into southeast Lebanon at 4:30 a.m. yesterday crossed the frontier back into Israel at 12:30 p.m. today, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian hit-and-run raids, three hours apart, inflicted no casualties, he said. The Egyptian task force that pushed into southeast Lebanon at 4:30 a.m. yesterday crossed the frontier back into Israel at 12:30 p.m. today, the spokesman said.

On the ground, fierce artillery duels were fought across the canal. Egyptian shelling wounded one Israeli soldier, the spokesman said. In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that Egyptian planes attacked Israeli positions in the northern sector of the canal, inflicting "heavy casualties in men and equipment."

He said that all Egyptian aircraft returned safely to their bases and denied Israeli reports that two of the planes had been hit by anti-aircraft fire.

The spokesman said that the Egyptian planes had carried out two missions and had encountered no Israeli aircraft.

No Opposition

Contradicting Arab claims that guerrillas harassed the Israelis as they pulled back from Lebanon, the military spokesman said that the Israelis met "no opposition whatsoever."

To guerrilla claims that they shot down an Israeli plane and helicopter and captured the helicopter crew, he said: "Two planes or helicopters were shot down and if the el-Fatah claim they have the crew let them produce them."

In the 14-hour search-and-destroy operation yesterday, Israel said the task force smashed guerrilla bases in and around six Lebanese villages in the southwestern foothills of Mount Hermon.

They killed 30 guerrillas and captured a Lebanese soldier and two grenades and 12 guerrillas. Two guerrillas admitted taking part in last week's rocket attacks on Kibbutz Shimon, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that 11 Israeli soldiers were wounded in the operation, ten slightly and one seriously. He said that 11 Arab guerrillas were brought back captive to Israel but the tally of guerrillas killed would not be announced until a body count was made.

Kibbutz Shimon, where rockets killed three Israelis last week, is one of 23 frontier communities which Israel has said the Lebanon-based guerrillas have attacked 81 times since April 1.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Army said it lost six soldiers killed and 16 wounded, three of them seriously. A man and a woman—both civilians—were killed in a strafing.

## World's Major Stock Markets Take Beating

NEW YORK, May 13.—The daily erosion of stock prices continued today on Wall Street, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average below 700 for the first time since mid-1963. The Dow dropped 10.75, closing at 693.84.

Since the Dow indicator hit a peak of 985 in December, 1963, the drop has amounted to 28.6 percent, or \$160 billion in market value.

On the London, Tokyo, Frankfurt and Toronto exchanges prices plunged to new lows for the year, with the Dow Jones on Wall Street held at least partly to blame.

News of an April trade deficit helped tumble London prices, while market sources in Tokyo attributed the drop there to selling by overseas investors.

The Toronto exchange's industrial index reached its lowest level since June, 1968. Details Page 9.

## Nixon Fighting Senate Threat to Indochina Policy

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—With the Senate preparing for a major battle over the President's Cambodia policy, the Nixon administration yesterday voiced strong opposition to an amendment barring retention of U.S. troops in Cambodia and denying funds for combat action to support the Cambodian government.

White House Assistant Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren made clear last night that the White House "does not favor the language" of the Cambodian amendment to the foreign military sales bill sponsored by Sens. John Sherman, R., Ohio, and Frank Church, D., Idaho.

Mr. Warren denied that the White House had given its blessing to a substitute amendment formulated by Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., the GOP floor leader.

The Scott proposal retained the principal language of the Church amendment but would permit the President, regardless of the prohibitions, to take any action he believes is "required to protect the armed forces of the United States."

[Senate Armed Services Committee chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., warned today that the current U.S. action in Cambodia might not be completed by the June 30 target date and that it might be necessary for the United States "to go back in" after four or five months to knock out North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia again if they are rebuilt.]

[Sen. Stennis made the statement to reporters a few moments before the Senate began its debate on an amendment barring retention of U.S. forces in Cambodia once the current operation is completed on June 30.]

[Strongly opposing the amendment, Sen. Stennis said that he looks upon the part of Cambodia containing the North Vietnamese sanctuaries as "part of the South Vietnamese battlefield" and that it would be a "grave mistake" to impose any limits on the President's powers "while the battle is still going on."]

Sen. Scott had indicated his belief that the addition of his language, which both Sen. Cooper and Sen. Church had said would nullify the purpose of their amendment, would "render the (Cooper-Church) amendment acceptable."

While Sen. Scott, with the help of some White House aides, was drafting his language yesterday, the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

## Rogers Bars Arms Support For Lon Nol

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers pledged today that the United States would not become "militarily involved" with support for Lon Nol to defend the Cambodian government. But he said that the United States was encouraging South Vietnam and Thailand to cooperate with Cambodia in meeting Communist threats.

This policy, he said, is the essence of the so-called Nixon doctrine. "Adians cooperating with each other to handle Asian problems."

Since both Thailand and South Vietnam receive large amounts of U.S. military aid, Mr. Rogers's remarks pointed toward a possible long-term device for the United States to aid the Cambodian regime of Premier Lon Nol indirectly, through third countries, even if direct large-scale engagement is ruled out.

The secretary put in a surprise appearance before newsmen at a routine State Department briefing to make his first detailed public remarks on the two-week-old military operation against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia and the subsequent wave of criticism in this country and abroad.

"The moderates were very confused about whether the government was going to get bogged down in Cambodia," Mr. Rogers said, describing his meetings in the last week with the delegations of university students and faculty members.

He expressed confidence that their anxieties would be dissipated as the Cambodian operation is

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APPEAL TO THE NATION—Five senators who bought TV time urge support for an amendment that would cut off funds for military operations in Southeast Asia after Dec. 31. From left: Charles Goodell R., N.Y.; George McGovern, D., S.D.; Frank Church, D., Idaho (foreground); Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., and Harold Hughes, D., Iowa.

## U.S. Withdraws Several Companies of GIs From Cambodia

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, May 13 (NYT).—Several companies of U.S. troops withdrew from Cambodia today after only a partial search of a North Vietnamese base area called Se San, in the central highlands, west of Pleiku.

The pullout brought to more than 1,000 but less than 2,000 the number of American ground troops withdrawn from Cambodia in the last two days. Part of this number was still being flown back to South Vietnam in helicopters after Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said in Washington yesterday that "several thousand" American soldiers had been pulled back across the border.

The withdrawals thus far have come from two areas of Cambodia. Directly west of Saigon, in the Bhatu cache site area of the Parrot's Beak elements of the 3d Brigade of the 9th Infantry Division withdrew late yesterday. Today, military spokesmen said one-third of the U.S. troops involved in the cross-border operation west of Pleiku had been withdrawn.

The pullouts came as field commanders—now briefed on official words out of Washington—continued to privately express the

view that more American and South Vietnamese forces are needed to search occupied areas and to help defend captured enemy supply depots. They cited reports that North Vietnamese troops appeared to be moving in to contest

the U.S.-South Vietnamese presence. Meanwhile, South Vietnamese military spokesmen said today they had received field reports that ten Communist tanks had been destroyed yesterday. The spokesmen

said they did not know where the tanks had been sighted. If confirmed, the tanks would be the heaviest pieces of enemy equipment found south of the northern central highlands. Air Force fighter-bomber pilots had reported destroying fewer than four armored cars in the Se San base area, west of Pleiku, but the largest enemy weapons found in the far south have been three-wheel-mounted 14.7-mm heavy anti-aircraft machine guns.

No new large quantities of supplies were reported uncovered today as allied troops continued to search out limited areas around cache sites already discovered. Late yesterday, in the Se San area, four miles inside Cambodia, soldiers of the U. S. 4th Infantry Division fought off a small group of enemy soldiers and discovered a 2 1/2-ton stock of arms and ammunition, including 15 heavy 51-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns, 200 bolt-action rifles, 200 pistols and several hundred rounds of mortars.

Military officials here did not list today the total amounts of captured enemy supplies, but they did claim that 6,741 North Vietnamese soldiers had been killed.

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## Rejecting Ideological Surrender

## Brandt Tells Party He'll Pursue East Policy

By Lawrence Fellows

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, May 13 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he would pursue none of his party's ideological principles and compromise none of his country's allies in his pursuit of better relations with West Germany's Communist neighbors to the east.

Speaking before an anxious and angry congress of the Social Democratic party, the chancellor said he would present East German Premier Willi Stoph with a proposal for settling their differences when they meet in June.

Our readiness for a good-neighborly relationship between the German states cannot be taken mean that we are hosting the flag in the ideological argument," Mr. Brandt said.

"We can have the same political style," the chancellor said. He also told party members who he said would push West Germany out of the Western camp of nations and other members who feared that West Germany was falling from its position in the Atlantic alliance and formulated in close cooperation with the United States. Without the support of the allied States, there could be no aid for West Germany, he said. In it, there was a chance that Germany could improve its relations with the East.

"If the West German government succeeds," Mr. Brandt said, "the way will be clear for a serious attempt to reduce the strain of confrontation in Europe."

He was given a long standing ovation by the 430 party delegates and another 1,000 official and unofficial observers in the huge meeting hall on the exhibition grounds here.

The congress had hung since Monday under a pall of weariness and bad mood, and was in need

of some persuasive and reassuring words from the party leadership. The young militants in the party had been itching for a fight. They wanted to steer the party back to the old Socialist grounds of class struggle and quick domestic reform. Some of them would like to have broken West Germany loose from its Western alliances. The hall was swimming in resolutions. There were 1,329 of them this morning, and more were pouring out of the mimeograph machines.

The militants were angry. They had been told, when the Social Democrats were out of power, that they had to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest the voters become frightened of them. Now, with the Social Democrats in power, they are being told to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest their coalition partners, the Free Democrats, become frightened of them.

Delegates Flooded Out

SAARBRUECKEN, Germany, May 13 (AP).—Delegates to the Social Democratic party convention here, including Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the top-ranking guest, were routed from their hotel quarters during the night as flooding rivers poured into the city.

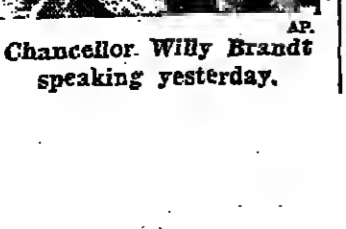
Police said the Saar River has reached its highest point since 1949, when a catastrophic flood devastated the area.

First Soviet Aide Visits Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 13 (Reuters).—The first Russian official to tour Cape Kennedy visited the space center here early this month, it was learned yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Mikhail Ivanovich Stoklik, military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, visited the base for over five hours May 1.

In the last ten years various Soviet representatives have been invited for tours or launches, but have always declined.



Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking yesterday.

## Comparing Israelis, GIs

## Malik, in UN, Indicts Policy Of U.S. in Mideast, Indochina

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pupils blindly and bloodily are copying their teacher."

Such accusations were too much for Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa, who blamed Moscow for spreading false information in 1967 about Israeli mobilization. Looking at the Soviet representative, he asserted: "There sits the principal culprit responsible for inflaming the Middle East conflict."

Recalling the Soviet role in

## Lebanon Acts To Bolster Its Defenses

BEIRUT, May 13 (NYT)—After the large-scale raid on south Lebanon by an Israeli armored column yesterday, Lebanese leaders moved today to bolster the country's military defenses.

The parliamentary defense and finance committees met to discuss plans for providing the Lebanese Army with more arms. The committees were expected to approve government requests for new allocations to boost the strength of the 15,000-man force.

Parliament also is expected to consider soon a plan for conscription. Service in the armed forces has been on a voluntary basis.

Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt said that Lebanon should increase its army to 30,000 men.

Stronger Position

He told reporters that if this had been done after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Lebanon's position toward Israel would have been much stronger, and the Israeli incursion into Lebanon yesterday probably would not have happened.

Mr. Jumblatt has urged that weapons be obtained from the Soviet Union. His argument is that Soviet arms are not only cheaper than those Lebanon has been getting from the West, but they could be obtained on long-term credit.

Lebanese armament and conscription plans have been stalled by a shortage of funds. The government has proposed an increase in gasoline prices to raise \$20 million for more arms and equipment.

Negotiations with British and American oil companies, which have refineries on Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, also have been resumed in an effort to obtain more royalties. Lebanon is also seeking assistance and loans from oil-rich Arab countries such as Kuwait.

Press Speculation

Newspapers here today raised the possibility that Lebanon might join the Arab "eastern front" against Israel, so far limited to Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

Although the question of posting Arab forces here has not yet been raised publicly, informed sources believe that it may have been brought up in the urgent talks held here last night. The Egyptian chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek, with Lebanese President Charles Helou and Lebanese Army Commander Maj. Gen. Jean Nujum.

Gen. Sadek has returned to Cairo. He was reported to have carried Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's message to Mr. Helou offering aid against Israel.

Some right-wing elements have opposed bringing Arab forces here for fear that their presence might be used by their respective governments to influence internal Lebanese politics.

The prompt support given to Lebanon yesterday by the Syrian Air Force and by Israeli artillery in Jordan has made a profound impression upon Lebanese. This was reflected in statements of gratitude by Lebanese officials and in editorials in newspapers here.

Syria lost three Mig-17s in the attempt to intercept Israeli fighter planes raiding Lebanese positions. The Syrians said that they, too, shot down three enemy planes.

Israel Releases

55 Arab Captives

TEL AVIV, May 13 (UPI)—Israel returned to Jordan today 55 Arab guerrilla suspects captured during an Israeli commando raid on the Jordanian village of Karameh two years ago.

The prisoners were returned across the Allenby Bridge checkpoint in a deal that Israeli government sources said would involve the release by Arab guerrillas of an Israeli night watchman abducted from the town of Metulla, near the Lebanese border, on New Year's Day.

Israeli troops May 21, 1968, thrust north of the Dead Sea to flush out Arab guerrilla bases in Karameh. Israel lost 30 troops killed and scores of others wounded in the operation and took back 85 el-Fatah suspects, of whom 30 had previously been released.

## Israeli Force Ends 32-Hour Lebanon Raid

## Air, Artillery Battle Rages at Suez Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

that before the force pulled out this morning Arab guerrillas attacked the Israelis with small arms and hand grenades. He said that the fighting lasted three hours but the Israelis suffered no casualties.

Israeli leaders and the public at large dismissed with bitter shrugs today yesterday's UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel for the punitive raid.

In a smaller clash with guerrillas today an Israeli Army patrol killed five in a fight near the Mandassa Bridge area of the Jordan Valley, the Israeli military spokesman said.

He said the patrol suffered no casualties in the clash, which erupted at 7:20 a.m. "after a gang of terrorists infiltrated from Jordan."

In Jerusalem, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli premier, sent a letter to UN Secretary-General U Thant declaring that Israel "continues to hold Lebanon responsible for attacks on Israel from Lebanese territory and like every other country has the right of self-defense," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Alien Warns Lebanon

TEL AVIV, May 13 (Reuters)—Israel's Deputy Premier Tzvi Alon warned tonight that Israel would carry out further actions against Lebanon if guerrilla attacks continued.

At about the time that Gen. Alon was speaking and only a mile away, a fresh clash with guerrilla infiltrators from across the Lebanese border was reported.

A military spokesman said that three guerrillas were killed when they opened fire on Kibbutz Manara at 9 p.m.

Greek Arms

Aid Is Urged

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renewal of heavy arms shipments from the United States will be regarded as a symbol of American approval for the colonels' government.

The Pentagon and others sympathetic to the Athens government contend that military considerations alone should determine whether the boycott is ended and, on these grounds, it should.

The argument runs that Greece holds a strategic position on NATO's southern flank, that its strength and those who oppose its strength should be behind its northern neighbor, Bulgaria, and that party should be pursued.

The regime is understood to have presented Mr. Tassca with an extensive shopping list. However, officials here say that if the boycott is ended, Greece would receive "a few tens of millions" in tanks, fighter planes and artillery.

Officials in the State Department are known to be divided over the Tassca recommendation. Some are arguing that the political cost at home and in Europe of supporting the regime far outweighs the marginal military advantage to be gained.

Mr. Tassca's report, however, was prepared at Mr. Nixon's direction and those who oppose its thrust are not sanguine over their chances of prevailing.

Despite the embargo on gifts of heavy weapons, Greece has been receiving substantial amounts of rifles, automatic weapons and other small arms from the United States. In the budget year that ended last June 30, Athens received \$91.3 million in weapons and parts.

Theodorakis Says

U.S., NATO Real

Powers in Athens

ROME, May 13 (Reuters)—Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis alleged today that the army-backed regime in Greece was under the absolute control of "United States imperialism and of NATO."

Mr. Theodorakis, a leading campaigner against the Athens government, who was released from 20 months of political detention in April, made the charge at a press conference here.

In reply to a question, he said he intended to visit the United States if he could obtain a visa, though he had not yet applied for one.

If he made the visit, he said, he would tell the Americans: "If you don't listen to the voice of this martyred (Greek) people, you risk earning its hatred forever."

Mr. Theodorakis described Greece as a concentration camp in the center of Europe.

The 44-year-old composer also warned exiled King Constantine he would not be welcome back in Greece if he did not join the struggle against the Athens government.

Gets Commerce Post

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SHELLED BY OWN ARTILLERY—Smoke from an American artillery shelling billows around troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division during an accidental bombardment while on a sweep of Communist bases in Cambodia. Ten GIs were reported killed.

## 8,000 More in Phnom Penh

## Saigon Flotilla Evacuates 9,000 Refugees to S. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

CHRUU CHANGWAT, Cambodia, May 13 (NYT)—A South Vietnamese fleet steamed out of Phnom Penh across the river from here today, carrying 9,000 Vietnamese to the relative safety of South Vietnam.

Although the departure brought sadness to many to whom Cambodia has always been home, there was no grieving.

Here, beamed together in a church and an adjacent seminary and on the open grounds around them, 8,000 more Vietnamese are still waiting for more boats to come. Today was a sad day for them, because only 300 of those here were allowed to leave for South Vietnam.

The fortunate ones were about 6,000 Vietnamese from Phnom Penh, who were loaded onto two landing barges and three Japanese and Panamanian freighters today for the seven-hour trip to Vietnam.

The freighters were an unexpected plus.

Exchange for Protection

They had been waiting in Phnom Penh harbor because they dared not continue to Vietnam for security reasons. In exchange for the protection afforded by the South Vietnamese flotilla, they took some of the refugees aboard as passengers.

Tran Nguyen Phieu, South Vietnamese Minister of Social Action, said at a dockside that the ships would return Friday to pick up more refugees. He said his goal was to repatriate as few Vietnamese as possible but he said he found very few who wanted to remain in Cambodia following the

recent outbreaks of anti-Vietnamese hostility.

The Vietnamese minority in the country is estimated at 400,000. Under intense diplomatic pressure from Saigon, which is contributing heavily to Cambodia's defense, Phnom Penh has shown strong signs of reorienting its policy toward the Vietnamese.

Chao Keng Xu, Cambodian secretary of state for social action, said in an interview tonight that he has been put in charge of all questions concerning Vietnamese residents, relieving the military of this role. The secretary also said a mixed commission, on which the Saigon government will be represented, will decide questions involving the property of emigrating Vietnamese and assure just compensation.

U.S. General Dies

In Vietnam Crash

SAIGON, May 13 (Reuters)—The commanding general of U.S. Army engineers in South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. John Dillard, was killed when his helicopter was shot down by ground fire, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

Gen. Dillard was among ten people who died when the UH-1 Huey helicopter crashed ten miles south of the central highlands city of Pleiku yesterday. Another man was wounded.

Gen. Dillard, 50, of Los Angeles, had been in Vietnam since November, 1968. He was the sixth U.S. general killed in action in Vietnam.

U.S. Has Not 'Sold Logic' Of Policy, Draft Chief Says

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr says a majority of U.S. students have turned against the Vietnam war and the Nixon administration because of the Cambodia intervention.

Mr. Tarr told an interviewer he supports President Nixon's policy of extending the United States from Vietnam but said, "We haven't sold the logic of this policy to a lot of the public."

Asked if he supported the decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia, Mr. Tarr hesitated a long time before answering:

"In military terms, we'll be able to defend it as a good policy. An unfortunate thing is the political effect it has had. The effective truce between the President and the young people was an uneasy one and it took only this incident to make young people turn out in great numbers."

"There is no question the campaign into Cambodia has made my job an awful lot tougher. It is hard to make much progress on the inequities of the draft when we have problems maintaining the operation of the system."

He said concern with Cambodia has also diminished the prospects for early consideration by Congress of draft reform.

Three students from New Jersey told Mr. Tarr yesterday and then told a newsmen the draft chief was considering resigning to protest administration policies. Mr. Tarr denied it.

"That's what they wanted me to do," he said.

Paris Police Remove

Leftists; 34 Injured

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U.S. Has Not 'Sold Logic' Of Policy, Draft Chief Says

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr says a majority of U.S. students have turned against the Vietnam war and the Nixon administration because of the Cambodia intervention.

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Asked if he supported the decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia, Mr. Tarr hesitated a long time before answering:

"In military terms, we'll be able to defend it as a good policy. An unfortunate thing is the political effect it has had. The effective truce between the President and the young people was an uneasy one and it took only this incident to make young people turn out in great numbers."

"There is no question the campaign into Cambodia has made my job an awful lot tougher. It is hard to make much progress on the inequities of the draft when we have problems maintaining the operation of the system."

He said concern with Cambodia has also diminished the prospects for early consideration by Congress of draft reform.

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**HAPPY PLAYING GROUND**—David Eisenhower—grandson and son-in-law of presidents—waits for the pitch as he and two buddies bat the ball around on the White House South Lawn. His friends were unidentified.

### Julie and David Eisenhower Decide to Skip Graduation

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Julie and David Eisenhower have decided not to attend their graduation ceremonies at Smith and Amherst Colleges, which are among campuses disturbed by anti-war protests.

A White House spokesman said today that President Nixon's daughter had talked over the situation with her mother.

The young couple also conferred with officials at their colleges and made the decision not to return to their campuses at all. Their grades are good enough for the colleges to award diplomas without further exams, the spokesman said.

### Arrests, Fires, Sit-Ins

## New Outbursts of Violence Occur on Some Campuses

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—New outbursts of violence occurred on some campuses today, including protests against the fighting in Cambodia and deaths at Kent State University.

At Kent State University, a group of youths including some University of Arizona students tried to detain a busload of Army inductees. After the bus drove off, they entered the industrial center and scattered pamphlets.

At the University of Maine, 2,500 students volunteered to give blood for servicemen in Vietnam to show that their primary concern is saving lives. An Air Force medical team could process only about 800 Tuesday, but an officer said they might return to the Ortopo campus to process the rest.

At Fairfield University, in Connecticut, about 150 striking students occupied two campus buildings, bolted doors and were still sitting in this morning.

Two suspicious early morning fires were reported in the Reserve Officers Training Corps building at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Disorders continued at the University of South Carolina, where 100 persons were arrested.

**Southern Illinois Closed**  
NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)—Southern Illinois University was ordered closed today after 20 percent of the student body marched on the home of the school's president.

Between 4,000 and 6,000 students surrounded the home of President Delyte Morris last night, while others occupied his nearby office. A witness said the crowd stretched "as far as the eye could see."

Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar announced the university's closing. In other incidents yesterday, a firebomb damaged an Ohio University cafeteria, two fires damaged an Illinois Wesleyan University music building and two Molotov cocktails destroyed the Police Science Building at Rutgers Livingston College, all yesterday.

A private home used as headquarters for University of Nevada Reno demonstrators was bombed. Fifteen Iowa State University students were arrested yesterday after trying to detain a bus filled with Army inductees.

### Ohio Guard Says Evidence Found Of Sniper Fire

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—The Ohio National Guard reported yesterday what it suggested was new evidence of sniper fire in the Kent State University shooting on May 4, in which four students died.

Guard spokesmen have contended that the troops opened fire during a confrontation with anti-war demonstrators, after a sniper began shooting.

Col. J.E.P. McCann reported that construction workers "heard" shot apparently originating from a nearby dormitory and that a 32-caliber revolver had been recovered from a river.

Col. McCann, reading a prepared statement, also reported that four weapons—two handguns and two rifles—had been taken from persons arrested in Kent on the day of the disturbance.

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## Mitchell Sees Need to Shield News Sources

Would Accept Limits On Subpoenaing Notes

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP)—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday that he would not object to legislation protecting news reporters' notes from being subpoenaed in legal proceedings.

Mr. Mitchell acknowledged in a television interview that the confidentiality of information obtained by reporters contributes to the dissemination of news.

He also said that there are no militant groups that pose a serious threat to the American form of government, a statement that seemingly conflicts with at least one Justice Department policy regarding wiretapping.

Mr. Mitchell was interviewed by Mike Wallace of CBS and was asked if he would like to see a law passed guaranteeing the confidentiality of reporters' notes. "I would have no problem with that," he answered, even though in some instances it might "impair the administration of justice."

**Difference of Opinion**  
That seemed to reflect a difference of opinion within the Justice Department, because early this year U.S. attorneys sought subpoenas for reporters' notes and film clips in investigations of Black Panthers and white radical groups in Chicago and San Francisco.

The department was widely criticized by news media, which contended that sources of news would be cut off if reporters could be forced to divulge confidential information.

In San Francisco, a Justice Department lawyer argued that a New York Times reporter should be required to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panthers. However, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that the reporter should not be required to reveal confidential information in the absence of "an overriding national interest."

Mr. Mitchell said in February that demanding information from newsmen without first trying to negotiate an agreement would be a violation of department practice.

The attorney general did not discuss specific legislation. Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, D., N.Y., and Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D., N.Y., have introduced a bill protecting reporters' information, with exceptions for national security and libel cases involving public officials.

**No Real Threat**  
On the subject of militant domestic organizations, Mr. Mitchell said: "Generally, I would say that I don't believe that there is any militant group in this country that is a real threat to the United States as far as its institutions are concerned, or as far as the continuation of our form of government."

He agreed that such groups "don't have the muscle, either by numbers or any of the other requirements that would be necessary, to materially affect our government."

Some violence-prone groups are "extremely disruptive," he said, but their actions "will have no long-term effect on the continuance of our government."

That appeared to conflict with the department's present wiretapping policies as advocated in court. In at least one case, Mr. Mitchell has advocated legalized eavesdropping "to protect the nation from attempts by domestic organizations to use unlawful means to attack and subvert the existing structure of government."

**Rockefeller Signs Law**  
NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed into law yesterday a bill guaranteeing a newsman the right to keep his sources of information confidential.

"Recent attempts by the federal government to require disclosure of confidential information," he said, showed that the danger of being held in contempt of court "is a real and imminent threat to newsmen."

Gov. Rockefeller said that the law protected written, oral and pictorial material gathered by a newsman, including his notes and the names of persons or organizations where he got the material.

The governor said that the law makes "New York the only state that clearly protects the public's right to know."

**Bomb Unearthed At Paris Airport**  
PARIS, May 13 (Reuters)—Plane departures were halted for 40 minutes at Orly Airport today while experts defused a 1,100-pound World War II bomb discovered in the freight area, where about 1,000 persons work.

Planes taking off avoided using the runway near the freight area early in the afternoon. Then, as work went on to defuse the American-made bomb, all takeoffs were stopped. Traffic resumed after 40 minutes.

The bomb was found about five feet below the surface by workmen digging foundations for new installations. Officials believe it was dropped in an Allied air raid on Orly during the German occupation of Paris.

**Atomic Test in Nevada**  
LAS VEGAS, Nevada, May 13 (AP)—An atomic device designed to test methods of detecting and locating underground nuclear explosions was detonated yesterday at the Nevada test site in the desert north of here, the Atomic Energy Commission reported.

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Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel.

## Hickel Notes Cabinet Backing; Nixon Still Has Not Seen Him

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP)—Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel said in a television interview last night that some of his fellow cabinet members have very privately applauded his "youth-must-be-heard" letter to President Nixon.

He also said that the President said "not a word" to him about it.

The White House staff was "angry over the timing" of the letter, which leaked to the press last Wednesday, Mr. Hickel said. One member of the staff told him to "cool it" and asserted that the crisis following the Kent State University killings in Ohio "will blow over in 24 hours," he said.

Mr. Hickel said that he was "concerned" and "appalled" by that remark.

The interior secretary said that he felt he had to write when he did because the mood of America last week was becoming "a very dangerous, explosive thing."

**America on Brink**  
"I felt that this mood in America was on a very, very close balance of whether it would go to one of anger and desperation or one of anticipation and hope," he said.

Mr. Hickel's comments were broadcast last night on the CBS network program "60 Minutes." The interview, with correspondent Mike Wallace, was taped Sunday.

## Racial Peace Now Restored In Augusta

Mayor Promises To Study Grievances

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13 (UPI)—Racial peace has been restored to this city hit by riots largely by the verbal commitment of Mayor Millard Beckum rather than by the show of military and police might, according to black leaders.

Jeepsloads of National Guard men and armored cars with mounted machine guns patrolled the virtually deserted streets today where six men were shot to death, and 60 other persons injured in violence Monday night.

A strict dark-to-daylight curfew was in effect. Soldiers manned road blocks leading into the 130-block Negro district.

A 17-year-old Negro was wounded by a bullet last night and hospitalized in satisfactory condition. Police said he was shot while leaving a store that was looted in Monday night's rioting.

Hundreds of blacks gathered on their doorsteps in the riot area last night, but black leaders pleaded with them to "cool it" and "give the mayor a chance." There were no incidents.

The black leaders, wearing black armbands to identify themselves to soldiers and policemen, had fanned out through the Negro district after a meeting with Mayor Beckum and the city council.

Daniel Cross, president of the local NAACP chapter, said Mr. Beckum promised to look into black grievances—including the release of black youths arrested during the rioting, the establishment of "working policies for hiring members of minority groups," and the investigation of "existing bad facilities."

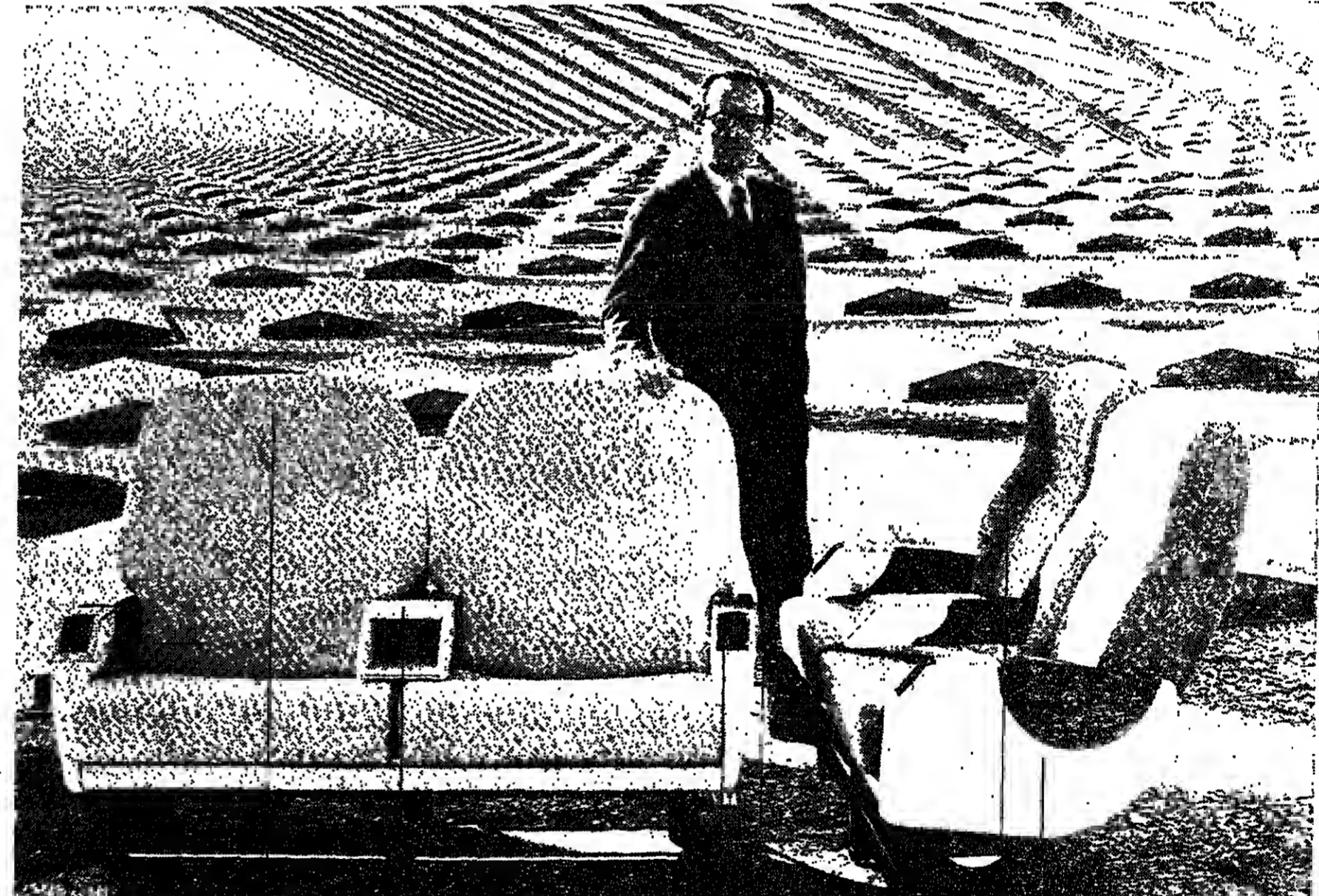
In Athens, Ga., a group of seemingly peaceful demonstrators, warned beforehand they would be arrested if there was any attempt to march in Athens, was tear-gassed by police last night. Seventy-two were jailed for unlawful assembly.

Choose the whisky that's known around the world



Ask for Canadian Club at your favourite bar or liquor store. This smooth Canadian whisky is known throughout the world.

Canadian Club  
"The Best In The House"  
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Within the framework of the chair we have some very accommodating supports. If they're in a high pressure area they're thick. And if they're in a low pressure area they're not so thick. So they're comfortable whichever way you lean.

More or in space. This extra couple of inches makes all the difference.

Between seats you'll find our passenger control box. To put sound track and cinema controls at your fingertips.

Professor Lenzi and his famous seat on the roof of one of the Alitalia hangars of Leonardo da Vinci.

When you recline, it's not only the back of the seat that 'breaks'; the whole seat tips back. Much more restful.

The seat covers are in finely textured wool in some beautifully relaxing colours.

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Flying 747s. With destinations reaching the four corners of the earth. And we'll be leading the field in design, with some of the best stuff to come out of Italy in years.

The seat of our 747 is the work of one of Italy's high-flying designers. Professor Lenzi. A very talented guy.

He believes you should travel in style. So he took an executive chair for

his model. His idea finally took shape in the beautifully designed seat you see here.

It's the most comfortable airline seat ever. Nobody sits on top of you.

It puts you to sleep like a baby. And if you put your hand underneath you'll find a handy little luggage compartment. Out of sight.

Everything about it is designed to make you feel less and less like you're in an airliner and more and

more like you're in a knock-out apartment.

This is Alitalia's new dimension in travel.

Next time you fly, take an apartment.

You won't find any cheaper.

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## FDA Accepts Low-Estrogen Contraceptive

Fast Action Defended As in Public Interest

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—The Food and Drug Administration has followed up on its decision to encourage use of birth-control pills that are relatively low in estrogen by approving a leading drug firm's brand in less than a week.

The time for processing such a marketing application is usually at least six months.

The manufacturer is G. D. Searle & Co. Its low-estrogen pill is called Demulen.

"We did not want to be in a position of putting any company at a tremendous financial disadvantage," FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards said.

He defended the swift approval of Demulen, saying it was proper and in the public interest even if also in the interest of the Searle firm.

"We said that we would not compromise scientific principles but would expedite the administrative paper work as much as possible," he said.

Mr. Edwards said that similar treatment would be given to other manufacturers who seek to put low-estrogen pills on sale.

The Demulen case was rooted in British findings that blood-clotting diseases occur in women on the pill less often if they use brands low in estrogen, one of two synthetic hormones in the products.

The British Committee on Safety of Drugs recommended that users switch to brands containing 50 micrograms of estrogen. On April 23, after the underlying data were published, the FDA announced a more restrained approach.

"Good therapeutics would indicate the lowest effective use of estrogen that is otherwise acceptable," the agency advised physicians.

## House Unit Approves Reform For Congress, TV for Hearings

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—A reorganization bill to help pull Congress into the computer age and the House into the television age was approved yesterday by the House Rules Committee.

The product of more than a year's work, the bill seeks to change in such basic reform targets as the rigid seniority system, but it is the first major bill making changes in the way Congress operates that has emerged from a House committee in 24 years. The Senate passed such a bill in the last Congress, but the House took no action.

The measure was approved

without dissent, though some mem-

bers may offer amendments which

lost in committee on the House

floor.

The bill would permit television

cameras into House hearings for

the first time, provided the com-

mittee and subpoenaed witnesses

agree. Televised Senate hearings

have existed for 20 years, but House

members feared it would only turn

representatives into ham actors.

The bill would not permit TV to

show the full House or Senate in

action.

Complex Issues

Sponsors consider the most im-

portant provisions to be two

designed to provide members of

Congress information needed to

cope with the complex issues of

the day. One would create a joint

committee on data processing with

wide powers to provide Congress

with computers and other sources

of information. The other would

upgrade the Legislative Reference

Service into a "massive" congres-

sional research arm.

The committee was unable to

agree on tighter regulation of

lobbyists and approved a separate

resolution turning this issue over

to the House Ethics Committee.

The bill would require that all

committee meetings be open unless

committees vote to close them.

It is would reverse present pro-

cedure.

The bill would also limit the

Senate's practice of attaching non-

germane amendments to House

bills by requiring a two-thirds

majority. House vote to

approve them. The Senate often

uses this device to get around a

hostile House committee that has

jurisdiction.

Education Bill

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—

A Senate appropriations subcom-

mittee yesterday approved an edu-

cation money bill which would

increase federal aid to about

\$700 million over President Nixon's

budget for the coming fiscal year.

The \$700 million would be an

increase of about 18 percent. A

larger increase last year led to

a presidential veto.

The subcommittee added almost

\$400 million to the measure passed

last month by the House, which

in turn was \$319.5 million more

than Mr. Nixon requested.

Moyers Resigns Post

As Newsday Publisher

GARDEN CITY, N.Y., May 13

(AP).—William D. Moyers resign-

ed yesterday as publisher of News-

day after running the largest sub-

urban paper in the country for

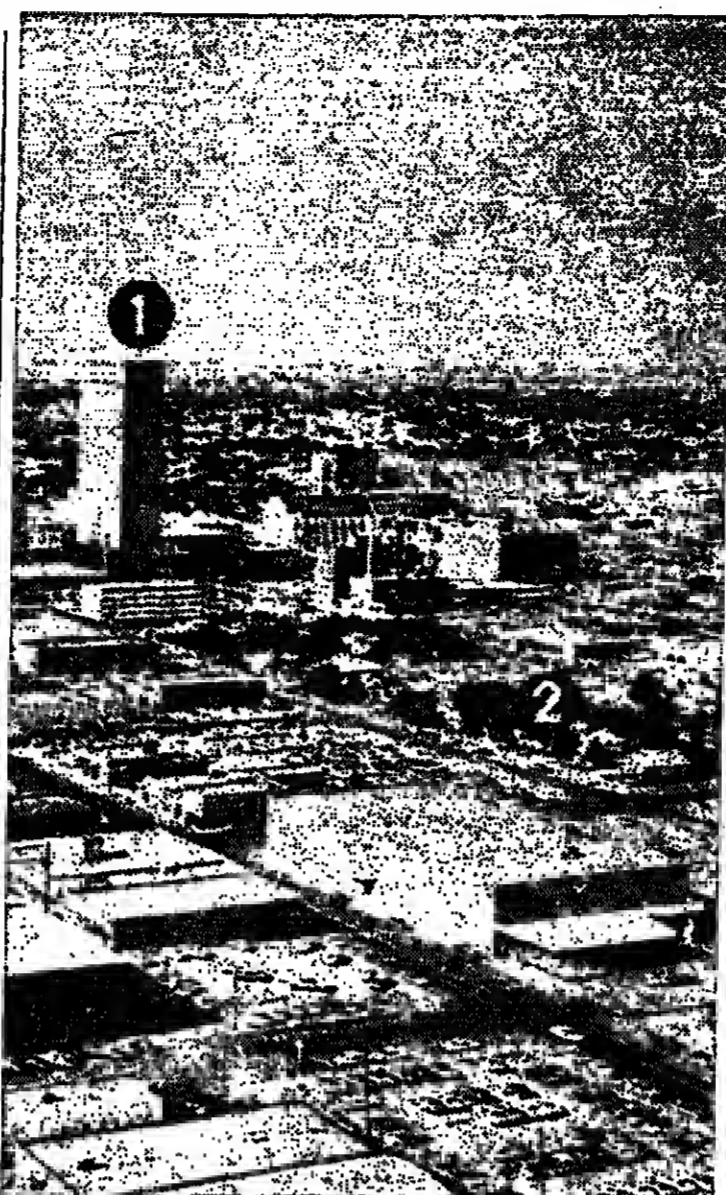
three years.

Mr. Moyers, 36-year-old Texan and

one-time press secretary to former

President Lyndon B. Johnson, did

not reveal his future plans.



LUBBOCK AND THE TORNADO—The quiet Texas community as it was (left) before Monday's tornado and as it appeared after the big wind ripped through, leaving some 20 persons dead. Number 1 on both photos



is a 20-story building which may collapse as a result of tornado damage. Number 2 indicates a residential, tree-lined area which suffered extensive destruction. The devastated city has been declared a disaster area.

## Nixon Declares Lubbock, Texas, A Disaster Area

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—

President Nixon's top adviser on

the environment said yesterday

that the supersonic transport plane

might have to be banned from most

American airports because it makes

too much noise.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the

President's Council on Environmen-

tal Quality, said the commercial

supersonic now being built by

Britain and France—the Concorde

—might also be prohibited under

regulations now being developed.

Testifying before a joint con-

gressional subcommittee, Mr. Train

said that the American supersonic

transport's present design would

make it "three to four times louder"

than current government noise

standards would permit.

Unless these standards are "de-

graded," he said, "it will be ex-

ceedingly difficult, if not impossi-

ble, to operate from most airports."

Research Needed

Mr. Train and a fellow council

member, Dr. Gordon J. F. Mac-

Donald, said that research also was

needed into the SST's effects on

the atmosphere where it would

cruise at 60,000 to 70,000 feet, dump-

ing "large quantities of water, car-

bon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and

particulate matter." Although con-

jecture is admittedly "hazy," they

said that one eventual result could

be high-flying clouds shutting out

the sunlight "with serious con-

sequences on climate."

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis.,

the subcommittee chairman, asked

Mr. Train repeatedly why Congress

should appropriate \$200 million

more for the SST—as the adminis-

tration has requested—but got no

direct answer.

## Nixon Aide Says Noise May Cause SST Ban

By George Lardner Jr.

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"I'm here to testify as a rep-

resentative of the administration,

not in a personal capacity," Mr.

Train said at one point. He recom-

ended more research on a quieter

engine.

Valpey Backs Superjet

LAS VEGAS, May 13 (UPI).—

The United States must move

ahead with development of a

supersonic jet transport to protect

its aviation industry from foreign

competition, Transportation Sec-

retary John Volpe said yesterday.

Mr. Volpe told the American As-

sociation of Airport Executives con-

vention that the SST was the next

generation aircraft and that unless

its development was continued,

thousands of persons would be out

of work.

Mr. Volpe also warned that the

Soviet Union could become a serious

competitor in aviation.

## Negro First In Primary In Newark

Indicted Mayor Faces June Runoff Vote

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI).—

Kenneth A. Gibson, a Negro, has

decisively topped all rivals in the

race for mayor of Newark, N. J.,

winning more than twice the num-

ber of votes of his closest opponent,

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio.

But Mr. Gibson, a 37-year-old

city engineer on leave, did not

have the more than 50 percent of

the total votes to guarantee in-

stallation and so must face Mayor

Addonizio in a runoff on June 15.

That mayor is under federal in-

dictment, along with several other

city officials, on charges of extor-

tion and income-tax evasion, and

will go on trial before a state court

June 2.

Complete returns from Newark's

207 election districts gave Mr. Gib-

son 37,866 votes and Mayor Ad-

donizio 17,825 votes.

Four other candidates were An-

## Rumor Meets Labor Chiefs, Strikes Spiral

### Rome Police Clash With Hotel Workers

ROME, May 13 (AP).—Premier Mariano Rumor and government ministers held an unprecedented meeting with the nation's labor leaders today amid street skirmishes here between police and striking hotel workers.

In an anti-strike, anti-government act, a Fascist group gathered at the nation's labor union headquarters today and dumped a ton of garbage in the streets, on the Capitoline Hill, where the Rome City Council meets.

Finance Minister Emilio Colombo and Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of all three major labor federations were among those attending the meeting in Mr. Rumor's office.

The labor leaders have called a series of crippling industrial and public strikes to force the government to enact housing, tax and social security reforms. Some 90,000 employees' strikes may jeopardize Italian regional elections scheduled for June 7.

In the Piedmont region surrounding Turin, 500,000 workers struck to protest against high living costs and demand social reforms. Half the 90,000 employees in Fiat auto plant struck. In the municipal employees struck, many shops and banks were closed, and no newspapers were printed.

Staggered strikes by municipal workers continued across Italy, with employees in Tuscany, Lazio, Abruzzo, Molise and Sardinia off the job today. Others in Campania, Puglia, Lucania, Calabria and Sicily are to walk out tomorrow. Employees of the state-run welfare, medical aid and tourism bureaucracies also launched a three-day strike today.



Hijacker reels from impact of police bullet.

## Japanese TV Audience Sees Police Shoot Ferry Hijacker

HIROSHIMA, May 13 (UPI).—Police today shot and killed a young robbery suspect who had hijacked a ferry and forced it on a wandering 100-mile 17-hour voyage on Japan's Inland Sea.

Police said Nobuhisa Kawafuji, 20, was felled by a single bullet as he stood atop the deck of the ferry Prince Maru waving a rifle at police. He died an hour and 40 minutes later. He had fired at least 20 shots into the air and waved his collection of stolen weapons in defiance of repeated appeals to surrender.

The climax of the chase was televised live to Japanese viewers.

Kawafuji, a carpenter, seized the ferry in Hiroshima yesterday with 33 passengers and 11 crew aboard. He was fleeing from police after robbing a gun shop and attacking a policeman. The hijacker allowed the passengers and four crew to disembark during a refueling stop on Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's major islands. The ship then continued its forced voyage, pursued by 11 Japanese armed patrol vessels and a torpedo boat.

## Castro Asks Release of 11 Fishermen

### Blames Their Capture By Exile Group on U.S.

HAVANA, May 13 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Fidel Castro today demanded the release of 11 Cuban fishermen captured after two vessels were sunk by a Miami-based Cuban exile organization.

Mr. Castro said he holds the United States responsible for the lives of the fishermen. He refused demands by the organization, Alpha-66, to exchange the fishermen for eight of the guerrillas captured in an attempted invasion of eastern Cuba last month.

In a communiqué published in the Communist party newspaper Granma today, Mr. Castro said President Osvaldo Dorticos had yesterday summoned the Swiss ambassador in Havana, who represents U.S. interests here, and informed him of the Cuban demands.

President Dorticos also summoned British Ambassador Richard Sykes, alleging that counterrevolutionary organizations and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are using small British keys and islands off the Cuban coast to launch anti-Castro activities.

The president warned Britain to take steps to prevent these activities. Otherwise "the government of Cuba would find itself obliged to adopt the relevant measures with the aim of preventing them by its own means," he said.

[In Miami, Alpha-66, a Miami-based militant exile organization, said today its forces had sunk two of Mr. Castro's "spy ships" and received a U.S. State Department warning against strikes launched from U.S. soil, the AP reported.]

Mr. Castro's communiqué quoted a broadcast by Alpha-66 stating that the 11 fishermen are being held as hostages.

"The government of Cuba will reject fully and totally any blackmail by the CIA and its agents, which attempt to use the Cuban fishermen as hostages," he said.

According to the captured exiles, Mr. Castro said, Federal Bureau of Investigation and CIA agents continually visit the training camps of the exiled guerrillas.

Some reports said the invaders last month trained for their expedition at Great Inagua Island, a British possession in the Bahamas, 60 miles northeast of Cuba.

Alpha-66 said it had sent a message to the International Red Cross in Geneva urging it to use its good offices to arrange the exchange of the 11 fishermen for the invading guerrillas, who landed in Cuba on April 17.

## Freed Spy for Russia Spurns Love of Her U.K. Colleague

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—The would-be romance of two convicted spies for Russia, last of the Portland espionage ring to be released from jail, blew up today. Ethel Gee, 55, told reporters she wanted no part of Harry Houghton, 63.

But in Poole meanwhile, Houghton was telling newsmen: "For the rest of our days, Ethel and I will live by the sea."

Houghton, a former British Navy petty officer, said he had no fears of the future: the Russians would look after him.

The two were paroled yesterday after serving nine years of their 15-year sentences for their part in passing British Navy secrets to the Russians.

### Comecon Summit Due to Approve Reports Today

WARSAW, May 13 (Reuters).—The Communist summit meeting on economic cooperation went into committee sessions here today to draft final documents for the three-day gathering, due to end tomorrow.

Earlier, delegations headed by the premiers of eight countries, including Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, met in plenary session to continue discussion on moves toward economic integration.

A final plenary meeting of the 24th session of Comecon, the Communist economic coordinating and trading group, was expected tomorrow to approve the documents. The grouping includes the seven Eastern European countries plus Mongolia.

### Declared Love

Before leaving the Maidstone top-security prison, Houghton issued a statement voicing his undying love for Miss Gee. He said he would marry her within two weeks, and added:

"Her love and fortitude during these nine horrible years in prison have been an inspiration to me. She is a woman in a million. Such love is hard to find."

But in Portland today, Miss Gee said, "I don't want to see him."

Houghton "can say anything he likes," she added, but "it takes two to make a wedding."

She was speaking to newsmen on the doorstep of her home after a bitter taste of her fellow citizens' loathing toward her. She was booed and hissed during a 15-minute walk to Portland Market. One man shouted, "Hello, traitor. What are you doing in this country?"

"Scum," Miss Gee shouted back before hurrying home.

In Poole, Houghton told reporters: "Several times I met one of the London bosses of the KGB (Soviet secret service), and he always stood by whatever promises he made to me."

"Several times he assured me that if ever I was arrested and sent to prison, I would always be looked after by his government."

He said the Russians had promised to pay his salary while he was in jail.

### Spied for Love

Miss Gee, at her trial in 1961, testified that she had spied for the Russians because of her love for Houghton—who claimed he had been blackmailed into the job.

The masterminds of the Portland ring were Gordon Lonsdale, a Soviet agent, and Morris and Lois Cohen, alias Peter and Helen Kroger, of New York. Lonsdale was exchanged with the Russians for a Briton, Greville Wynne. The

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## Czechs Ban Sale of Western Publications

### By Osgood Caruthers

PRAGUE, May 13.—As yet another manifestation of loyalty to Moscow, Czechoslovak authorities have quietly halted the import and sale of all Western newspapers and magazines except those approved by the Communist party.

Western tourists, businessmen and other visitors have been cut off for more than a week from what is the official version of what is going on in the outside world, except for what they can get from their own short wave radios or from the German-language newspapers from neighboring West Germany and Austria.

There has been no official announcement of the ban, and no one in authority could be found who would offer an explanation. But distributors and vendors at the major tourist hotels and at stands that normally sell foreign-language periodicals believe the sale of material from the West has been suspended indefinitely.

Even during the most critical times during the past two years there have been only temporary breaks in the distribution of incoming news material from the West. Often this was simply because of transportation difficulties. However, during the past several weeks it has been noted that newspapers and magazines containing critical material about what is going on in Czechoslovakia or about this country's subservient relationship with the Soviet Union have been confiscated before they could reach the newsstands.

Until the past few days visitors have been able to buy regularly the International Herald Tribune, the Times of London, Le Monde and the Frankfurter Allgemeine and occasional copies of Western weekly news magazines. Now none of these is to be found.

The Western news agencies all distribute their regular European wire service to the official Czechoslovak news agency but the material is seldom seen in its original form in the tightly controlled press here, even in translation.

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(In the U.S.A. it is Martini and Rossi and in the rest of the world it is Martini.)

## The More Perilous Crisis

Israel's large-scale raid against guerrilla sanctuaries in Lebanon calls attention once more to a continuing crisis in the Middle East that is even more perilous than the escalating Indochina conflict on which national and international concern has focused in recent weeks.

As in Southeast Asia, punitive attacks against enemy forces operating behind our people's borders—though thoroughly understandable—are likely to do more political harm than lasting military good in the Middle East. The guerrillas certainly will return to their strongholds on the slopes of Mt. Hermon—and probably with more support than ever from the Lebanese, whose army apparently was heavily involved in Tuesday's fighting.

What makes the persisting pattern of attack and counterattack along the Arab-Israeli cease-fire line particularly dangerous is the recently reported introduction of Soviet pilots in the defense of Egypt. This step toward direct intervention by the Soviet Union on the Arab side has forced the United States to reconsider its restrained policy regarding additional arms aid to Israel and raises the specter of a big power confrontation in the Middle East.

In that area, as in Southeast Asia, the interests of all parties and of worldwide peace demand the most intensive search for diplomatic solutions. There have been some tentatively hopeful signals from the Middle Eastern belligerents, buried in the Southeast Asian war news of recent weeks. Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has indicated that Israel "is ready to re-establish an unconditional and unlimited cease-fire." Foreign Minister Abba Eban has said that in exchange for "true peace, Israel would be prepared to make concessions that might surprise the world." President Nasser deliver-

ed a May Day speech that combined his usual bluster with what Egyptian diplomats here have taken pains to point out was an "appeal" for new American efforts to bring about peace.

But neither side has gone far enough to break through the wall of suspicion that divides them. Prospects for progress in the Arab-Israeli stalemate might be significantly improved if both the Arabs and Israelis would give ear to some of the advice contained in a recent report of the American Friends Service Committee. Quaker proposals for new peace initiatives are based on a sensitive assessment of the deep feelings on both sides and contain pragmatic suggestions for compromise.

The report urges the Israelis and the Arabs, but especially the Israelis as victors, to take new initiatives to overcome the mood of "absolute distrust" that poisons the entire area. It asks the Israelis to drop their insistence on direct talks which it pragmatically concludes are not possible at this time, and to commit themselves to withdrawal from territories occupied during the 1967 war—contingent, of course, on completion of a peace settlement that meets Israel's security needs. It calls in turn on the Arab states and the Palestinians to commit themselves unequivocally in advance to recognize Israel's territorial integrity within agreed boundaries.

Such reciprocal assurances are consistent with the sometimes vague wording of the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which both sides say they accept. If offered publicly in advance of negotiations, they could help remove persisting doubts and strengthen the hands of the reasonable men whom the Quakers say they encountered on both sides during two years of intensive study and discussion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mideast Pattern: Raids and Reprisal

The point about the latest sequence of Palestinian raids and Israeli reprisal (this time into Lebanon) is not which party has the right, or more right, on its side. Foreign judgments on that question are dictated for the most part by political considerations unrelated to the merits. Palestinian guerrillas have risen in world sympathy since 1967 but, regardless, the Communist-Arab partnership in the United Nations would assure them votes there to their liking. Israel long ago decided, not without much bitterness, that Security Council disapproval of its practice of self-defense was a bearable price to pay for the military and psychological satisfactions of hitting back. Everyone realizes, though no one admits, that the guerrillas' Lebanese sanctuary is in a remote corner of the country which Beirut virtually ceded to the Palestinians last year on the understanding—so far respected by all parties—that the rest of Lebanon would be spared.

The important question is what the participants in transborder violence think they gain from it. For the Palestinians, the answer is: Everything. Unlike Egypt, whose declared "war of attrition" is directed at Israeli soldiers, the guerrillas chiefly direct terror at Israeli civilians. If some consider this cowardly, the Palestinians consider it discreet, a tactic within their means; and they have devised to support it a philosophy of undermining Israel's will to carry

on. The guerrillas believe, certainly with some justification, that they can survive even the fiercest Israeli reprisals and return to kill more farmers and their families on another day.

Israel's approach is quite different. Militarily, its choice is whether to confront the guerrillas on Arab soil, by reprisals, or on its own territory, by building a security belt. Israel has never liked the idea of penning itself up: Walls nourish its claustrophobia and undermine its sustaining hope of getting along some day with its Arab neighbors. Israelis also see an advantage in bringing the war to their foes. Yet reprisals obviously damage Jerusalem's foreign relations. Earlier it built an effective security belt—mines, wire, the works—along the Jordanian border. Now it will be under pressure to extend that belt along the border with Lebanon.

Politically, Israel's choice is more difficult, the more so because, officially, it does not recognize that the Palestinians compose a people with a right to a national homeland. This policy of nonrecognition is unavoidably thrust upon Israel by the Palestinians' insistence on establishing their state in Israel, destroying the Jewish state in the process. Until that gap is bridged, no number of retaliatory raids will put down the Palestinian cause. If and when it is bridged, the nature of the Mideast conflict will have been transformed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Perils of Neutrality

Lebanon is in a position comparable with Cambodia, which would have best liked to keep out of the Vietnam war, but had to allow North Vietnam to use the nation as a supply and attack base, which resulted in the invasion by the Americans and South-Vietnamese.

A nation wanting to keep itself outside conflicts can announce its neutrality. But it should also be able to defend its neutrality. Otherwise, it may become a prey of the first country violating this neutrality or may become the war theater of the fighting parties.

—From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

### Nixon Among the 'Buns'

It must have been an extraordinary and moving spectacle—the President of the United States moving out at dawn, accompanied only by his valet and three guards, to mix with and talk to the demonstrators who thronged Washington. Harun al-Rashid flitted among his people in disguise. Mr. Nixon did not, thus showing considerable courage. Those offended at being called "bun" have long called others "pig" or worse.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1895

PARIS—The Parisian public did its best yesterday to make the world forget the evening of March 13, 1861, when, for reasons which had nothing whatever to do with either art or music, it missed the work of Richard Wagner. Last evening was different, the score was a triumphal one and worthy of the music which was thoroughly listened to. M. Van Dyck sang the title role. It is to be hoped that "Tannhauser" will at last be added to the Paris Opere repertoire.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 14, 1920

NEW YORK—The Socialist National Convention today nominated as its presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs, now an inmate of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., under conviction of violation of the Espionage Law, after a half hour demonstration during which men cheered themselves hoarse and women wept. Edward Henry of Indianapolis made the nomination in a choked, emotional voice. There was a huge picture of Eugene V. Debs at the back of the platform.



## Nixon's Three Theories

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In explaining President Nixon's sudden decision to invade Cambodia, his foreign policy aides point to three Nixon theories about how to deal with the Communists in general and the Soviet Union in particular. These are worth examining.

The first is that you cannot show weakness in one part of the world without encouraging Moscow to believe that you will be weak and vulnerable in other even more dangerous parts of the world.

The second is that unpredictability is often a virtue in dealing with the Soviets, for if they cannot be reasonably sure of how the United States will react, they may be more careful about how they move against you or your allies.

And the third is that sudden bold moves that take the enemy by surprise are likely to be more effective than small moves which give the Communists time to adapt.

### Betting on Weakness

These are bold and dangerous theories, but there is obviously something to them. For example, on the first point, President Kennedy was convinced that Moscow took the big risk of trying to put missiles in Cuba because Kennedy launched the Bay of Pigs invasion against Castro but weakened in the end and didn't see the invasion through.

Nixon referred to this theory in his "Six Crises," published in 1962. "Khrushchev would have been a superb poker player," he wrote. "First, he is out to win. Second, like any good poker player, he plans ahead so that he can win the big pots. He likes to bluff, but he knows that if you bluff on small pots and fail consistently to produce the cards, you must expect your opponent to call your bluff on the big pots."

"That, in effect, is what happened in Laos and Cuba. The United States talked big and did not back up its talk with action. . . . There is nothing more dangerous in dealing with a man like Khrushchev than to talk bigger than we are prepared to act. . . . What happened in Laos and Cuba tended to make him far more cocky and far more belligerent than he would otherwise have been."

## Letters

### In Praise of Reuther

Your faint praise of Walter Reuther's life and work (editorial, May 12), reveals an astonishing failure to understand this great American who also happened to be a labor leader. Reuther was a man of singular intelligence, imagination, and social commitment. Your editorial was glossed with social resentment and suspicion for the labor movement and for the progressive social ideals of Reuther himself. In your commentary on his unfortunate and untimely death, you painted a pale image of his contribution to American labor and society.

Who can match his example for fair and honest dealing in securing a living wage for the laborer or his implacable opposition to union corruption and gangsterism or to attempted Communist take-overs of organized labor? Who can claim a more respected place for having won for mass labor the right to organize and bargain collectively? If he stands as an equal to John L. Lewis, as you concede, it is because of these creative activities that have proved beneficial not only to labor but to American society as well.

Your hesitant praise of Reuther's achievements, even in his death, and the framing of your commentary in the context of an attack on labor, come dangerously close to accusing Reuther of Big Labor's presently narrow and selfish views. That American labor needs reform and an enlarged social view certainly requires comment. But linking labor's regrettable development to Reuther's life and work suggests that he helped shape a monster that is no longer subject to his influence. He built better than that.

Your picture of Reuther falls pitifully short of his measure. Reuther belongs to that small band of men who can justly claim to have saved a demoralized America from the depths of the depression. He gave hope to its workers and found for them a respectable place within American society and in the councils of governments. One wonders whether the United States would now enjoy its economic ascendancy without the skills, energy and devotion of labor.

It is a fair speculation, supported by some of Nixon's principal advisers, that he had this wider theory of world policy in mind when he struck Cambodia. In almost every speech since he started withdrawing troops from Vietnam, he has inserted a warning that he would act if the enemy took advantage of him, and since Hanoi would not negotiate on his terms and kept building up the sanctuaries, followed by Moscow's sending its pilots into operational flights over Egypt, he moved suddenly and secretly.

### Big Surprise

This was in keeping with his second and third theories. He did not follow what seemed to be the predictable line of steady withdrawal, but made the unpredictable lunge at Cambodia, and revived the bombing of North Vietnam, surprising not only Hanoi but Moscow, and many of his own associates and the Congress.

He explained later in his press conference that the difference between his strategy and President Johnson's was that Johnson moved against the enemy "step by step," whereas the Nixon invasion of Cambodia was "a decisive move."

The only trouble with these neat theories is that they don't always fit the facts. The Congress was surprised by his unpredictability, but the enemy wasn't, so we won't know till later if it was "decisive." It may be that the men in the Kremlin regard the President's invasion as unpredictable and even irrational, considering how it divided the American people and didn't find the enemy, but by the President's way of thinking, he may still have made the Soviet leaders think they must be careful in dealing with an invulnerable man who has so much power and is willing to use it despite the opposition of Congress and members of his own cabinet.

Two points need to be made about these Nixon theories. First, the United States did not react to Moscow's invasion of Czechoslovakia, yet Moscow did not then assume it could bluff Washington on Berlin or press its advantage to change the balance of power against the United States in Western Europe. Nor did the United

States assume that the Soviet Union was "weak" just because Khrushchev tried to put his missiles in Cuba and turned back when challenged by President Kennedy.

### Historic Role

Second, whether Nixon's theories are correct or not, acting on them against a sovereign nation without the knowledge of any but two or three of his closest advisers and without consultation with the Congress, places enormous reliance on secrecy, the big strike, and on the judgment of the President alone.

If he is free to hit Cambodia in secret, why not Hanoi? Why not the Soviet ships bringing the arms from the real sanctuary? That would be even more bold and unpredictable. All presidents tend, of course, to take a highly personal view of their historic role, and many of them make the tragic error of thinking they are what they merely represent, but few have been quite so personal about it as Nixon.

As he said, "I knew the stakes that were involved. I knew the division that would be caused in this country. . . . I also knew the problems internationally. I knew the military risks. . . . I made this decision. I take responsibility for it. I believe it was the right decision. I believe it will work out. If it doesn't, then I'm to blame." But what about everybody else concerned? In a world of atomic weapons, even if we concede a certain Machiavellian logic to the three Nixon theories, this is a startling assertion of personal authority: Never mind the Congress, never mind the division of the country. "I knew the stakes. . . . I knew the divisions. . . . I knew the risks. . . . I believe it will work out. If it doesn't. . . . Let us pray!"

Nonetheless, Nixon is said to be listening keenly when advisers such as Henry A. Kissinger demon-

strate with calm the possibility that Israel's 25 million brave people will be added to this century's dreadful toll of Jewish victims. Yet he has to worry about if our virtues have rational priorities because of the sudden appearance of Russian troops and fliers in Egypt in a combat role.

The technical-military reasons for the danger to Israel are exceedingly complex. But all these reasons can be boiled down to two simple forms. Israel can hold off and has held off any number of Arabs supplied with any quantity of Russian arms. But in the long run, Israel cannot possibly hold off the Arabs—plus limitless Russian arms—plus Russians fighting at the side of the Arabs. That is the essence of the matter for Israel.

For us, the unprecedented Soviet move in Egypt also has a larger significance. In the whole quarter century of the cold war, we have had to expect almost anything from the Kremlin except Russian troops committed to a war outside the borders of the Soviet empire. That long-standing rule has been broken in Egypt, and this is a most dangerous, probably permanent mutation in Kremlin behavior.

The wiser Soviet experts, who

are much surprised by the mutation, are now explaining it on two grounds. First, they say that episodes like last week's demonstration have much emboldened the masters of the Kremlin, as the so-called "Oxford Club" not to fight for king or country is well known to have emboldened Adolf Hitler.

Second, the experts believe the Soviets have now recalculated the risks they regard as acceptable to gain their ends. Because this country has altogether lost the five-to-one nuclear superiority we enjoyed in your brother's time in the White House. If this is true, then your position on the ABM needs careful re-examination.

But much more needs re-examination than the ABM matter. The change in the rules of Soviet behavior, the grave resulting threat to Israel, the strong possibility that the Soviets may be hoping to gain control of the whole Middle East by helping to destroy the Jewish state, the grim new factors in the world scene in fact demand a recall to painful fact-finding, a recall to national effort.

"Your brother the President did not hold the strange new view that our country is immune from history's dangers. So I hope you do not share it either."

Sincerely, Your Friend,

## The Debate Inside The Administration

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration has now reached a critical period of its tenure as it tries to pull the nation, and itself, back together again after a momentary fortnight of strain and tumult.

In the wake of the outcry over Cambodia and Kent State University, there is evident throughout the top of the government a strong desire to unite in defense of the presidency, to guard its authority against the elements abroad. But there are also signs of a new battle for the ear and favor of the President, a battle that may reopen many of the year-old arguments about the direction of government, about youth and blacks and civil liberties and economic priorities.

Some officials around the White House are said already to have suggested that a little good public relations will repair whatever damage has been done among the voters, that the college demonstrators have dispersed and directed their energies elsewhere and that Nixon's basic policies and politics will soon be vindicated.

But many others, including prominent cabinet members, are mounting an argument that Nixon needs a broader base of support to govern than he needs to win elections, that he must regain the respect of alienated citizens even if he cannot gain their votes and that he must re-examine his methods to attain that respect.

There is no reliable indication of how Nixon himself regards the situation. He knows he has aroused the opposition to the war in what he deems damaging proportions. He knows he has awakened bitter quarrels and rivalries among his aides and senior officials. He knows that the effort to demonstrate the nation's will and strength has, at least temporarily, only advertised its divisions and weaknesses. That is why he has lost a great deal of sleep in recent days and sought all kinds of fresh advice from educators, young people and labor leaders, outside as well as inside the White House.

But those who have seen him in the last 72 hours say they cannot yet determine the full extent of his introspection. He has reaffirmed his confidence in the decision to "clean out" the Cambodian sanctuaries and is working hard to demonstrate its value. He insists that he has given the country no cause to question his candor on Vietnam or other issues and resists the challenges to his credibility and comparisons to his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson. And he has strongly disclaimed responsibility for a nation's unrest, contending that the malaise of many citizens would be just as great if there were no war or Nixon administration.

Nonetheless, Nixon is said to be listening keenly when advisers such as Henry A. Kissinger demon-

strate with calm the possibility that Israel's 25 million brave people will be added to this century's dreadful toll of Jewish victims. Yet he has to worry about if our virtues have rational priorities because of the sudden appearance of Russian troops and fliers in Egypt in a combat role.

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## Empire of Fashion in a New Boutique

### Paris Shop Tailors Design to Customer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 13.—Sidonie is a new boutique for women who want to do their own thing which, the way fashion is now, is just the thing.

It is a curious venture. Two men, one of whom was a buyer (a second-hand furniture dealer) decided to set up a boutique to re-create dresses from past Dora Gross and Simone Legle (she is the one in antique dresses) took over a couple of rooms on the second floor of an old particulier at 77 Rue des Maitres-Pères. They opened on May 1, with a selection of antique dresses plus faithful replicas.

Mrs. Meggie, who has three grown-up daughters, came to this 20 years ago "with a couple of trunks full of my mother's clothes. It was New Look and somehow, I liked it right then. When I was a couturier in Orléans, near Paris, I used to buy loads of old clothes, lingerie, blouses, pants. I even had authentic Louis XV dresses which I sold to Paris dealers."

She was ahead of her time and the whole Flea Market fashion trend. So now, it is only right that she should be selling in. Besides, she is a free spirit. "I've never had any prohibitions as far as clothes are concerned. I've been known to take down the curtains when my daughters needed an evening dress in a hurry."

With that kind of spirit, and with very little money, she and her husband, Jean, and two women set up business. Mrs. Gross had to work nights filling flowers at Les Halles in order to make ends meet. Their boutique, on the second floor (an elevator, of course) is already a world apart, with old Paris filled with clothes and floral fabrics from all over the world. The name "Sidonie" which is an old-fashioned as guignette) is inscribed on the door in gold thumb tacks.

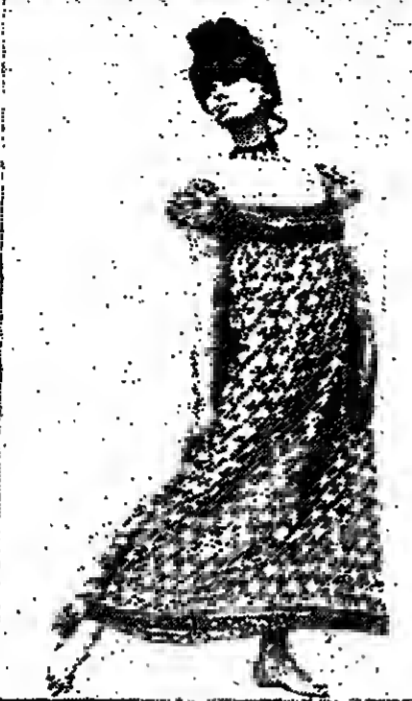
Sidonie stands for the opposite of fashion uniforms. "We want every woman to pick her own style," Mrs. Gross said. "If she doesn't like what she sees, she can always help her design something else. We want to go back to original fashions." It makes you feel like quite a lady to walk into the shop and put on an exclusive order—especially when you know that in their atelier, the two have a premiere head seamstress from Clémentine.

How did they arrive at that name? "Why not?" said Mrs. Meggie. "Women now wear everything and everything. All you have to do is look around Saint-Germain-des-Près."

Mrs. Gross dug out a couple



Above: Madame Récamier, in a detail of the portrait by Jacques Louis David. At right: The version of the Récamier gown available at the new boutique Sidonie.



of lovely white lawn, embroidered Empire dresses dating back to the days when, all of a sudden, women walked around Paris half-naked. Those could be reproduced—"I know the man who still makes those fabrics"—but it would be quite expensive. Instead, Sidonie makes them in charming Indian cottons and they only cost \$40.

Other replicas include men's wigs; jet-edged mini-boleros and romantic hooded capes. Accessories tie in with the Empire fashions and chokers are a big thing. They are home made of velvet ribbon with pearl daisies or centered with a cameo. In addition, Sidonie sells replicas of Art Nouveau jewelry.

The effort and imagination behind Sidonie is touching. The two owners go to any lengths to find treasures for their shop, visiting old attics, regional fairs and faraway markets. They have Greek shawls, Indian blouses, Egyptian servant's dresses, Turkish pants and a great selection of fabrics from Hungary, China, Ireland, Mali and Mexico.

Sidonie is a whim, but an inexpensive one. Prices range from 30 francs (\$4.40) to 700 francs (\$120) (but that is ex-

travagant). The pair have their own, and very special way of keeping production cost down. Besides their Paris staff, they have enrolled a whole convent of Cistercian nuns in Brittany.

Mildred Custin, formerly chairman of the board of Bonwit Teller and now president of her own consulting firm, has been named Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite by the French government—an honor rarely accorded to a woman—as a mark of esteem for the services she has rendered to France.

In 1947, Miss Custin took French fashions to Philadelphia for the first time—to the Wanamaker Fifth Floor Shop. In recent years, she has led the way to establishing boutiques in America for some of the top French couturiers. Among these are the boutiques at Bonwit Teller for Pierre Cardin (men's and women's), André Courrèges, Emanuel Ungaro and Hermès. Henri Claudel, consul general of France in New York, presented Miss Custin with the award at a reception in her honor at the French Consulate. Mrs. Hervé Alphand and Pierre Cardin flew over for the occasion.

## Movies in Cannes

### Satire on U.S. Army Leads Race

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 13.—With only five more films to be seen, the American comic satire about Army surgeons on the Korean front, M\*A\*S\*H, is now the favorite in the Cannes movie race. It seems likely to emerge with the first prize as the best motion picture at the 1970 festival.

The rivals are the Italian "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," the official French entry, "Les Choses de la Vie," the documentary of a pop music festival, "Woodstock," and "Leo the Last" from Great Britain.

The male acting award appears to be a toss-up between two Italian actors: Marcello Mastroianni and Gian Maria Volonte.

"The Strawberry Statement," a view of the melodramatic side of American university life, may well be honored as "the best film by a new director" (Stuart Hagmann).

Another novice director, Raoul Coutard, the accomplished photographer of many a Godard film and of "Z." made his directorial debut with "Hou-Binh," a touching semi-documentary about a little boy lost in the confusion of the Vietnam war. It was reviewed at length in the Cannes program, but his film moves slowly and heavily. The scenario suggests that it might have been written by Upton Sinclair and one wishes that the director had adapted instead a novel by D'Annunzio. The screen play's preoccupation with labor troubles in the distant past lends the film a faded air and this has not, alas, been remedied by the introduction of cinematic dynamics.

Stylistically staid, "Metello" uses a narrative method so ponderous that the film fails to come dramatically to life. One seems to be looking in a "period" museum exhibition surrounded by wax-work figures. It is lamentable that such finesse in decor, costume and atmosphere photography has been wasted on a dreary dramatization of an old-fashioned novel.

Visiting producers and directors at Cannes are busily announcing their plans for the coming year.

Tony Richardson is to direct a Nijinsky film with Rudolf Nureyev as the ill-fated dancer. Michael Cacoyannis, who

made "Zorba the Greek," will film Euripides' "The Trojan Women," the most famous pacifist play ever written, with Katharine Hepburn as Hecuba, Vanessa Redgrave as Andromache and Irene Papas as Helen of Troy.

William Wyler, with his latest film, "The Liberation of L. B. Jones," soon to be released in Europe, is preparing the screen version of the Bartlett-Greedy comedy "40 Carats" to be shot in Hollywood in the autumn.

The Cannes Festival, in addition to serving as an exhibit center for new films of every variety, is often the birthplace of motion picture projects.

Robert and Raymond Hakim will soon commence a screen version of Zola's famous novel of the Paris markets, "Le Ventre de Paris." It will be shot

against the background of Les Halles, now abandoned and soon to be demolished. The old buildings of Les Halles are the same ones that Zola described in his novel, which is set in the Second Empire. The Hakim will have to restock the markets for their filming, a titanic task, and the director-as "ret not selected"—will have to be an ingenious one to capture Zola's "symphony of cheeses."

John Boorman, the director of "Leo the Last," announces that his next film will be based on Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings." François Reichenbach, whose screen biography of Arthur Rubinstein was awarded an Oscar this year, is soon to make a film in the United States and Canada, "The Caravans of Love," which will recount the Odyssey of a band of migrant hippies.

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## Dining Out in Paris: Reaching for the Stars

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, May 13.—The Plaza-Athénée, a long-established luxury hotel whose restaurant has two Michelin stars, has new ambitions. Taken over jointly by British European Airways and the Forte hotel and restaurant chain in 1968, the Plaza is due for some changes, most of them in the line of efficiency and modernization.

At the same time, there will be an attempt to create a new luxury restaurant and to reach "the stars" of gastronomy. To this end Roland Reverdy was named away from the Tour d'Argent, the three-star res-

taurant where he had worked for a quarter of a century and of which he was director.

He has the same job at the Plaza, and if all goes according to schedule, next October he will be presiding over an entirely new, wood-paneled restaurant behind the great windows of the facade on Avenue Montaigne. With a main entrance directly from the street, this as yet unnamed restaurant will be semi-independent of the hotel.

Silvius

This should rid the restaurant of the "signs" of being in a hotel. Few people care to walk through a lobby to eat an overly classic dinner in a somewhat stuffy, classical décor.

It was the chance to be in on the creation of this new restaurant and to work with the general director, Paul Bougenaux, an old friend from the days when Mr. Reverdy was a demi-chef and Mr. Bougenaux a barman at the Plaza-Athénée, that led him back to the hotel.

Another essential element in this endeavor is the chef, Alexandre Monnier, who brought the two stars to the Plaza during his ten years there. He will now have the opportunity to get away from the rigid classicism of the present menu and to create more imaginative dishes, such as his superb soufflé de homard, a remarkably smooth harmony of tastes under a sauce Américaine set off by the meaty texture of the lobster.

He will have his work cut out for him, for the ways of Michelin are mysterious. Three stars do not come easily, and stars also go, as his colleague, Lucien Maugin, at B&A-Porte's Hotel George-V can ruefully testify.

Meanwhile, the Tour d'Argent has not been caught napping.

Mr. Réverdy has been replaced in the sixth-floor restaurant by a young man from the Hôtel Majestic at Cannes, Hector Asselle, who has, so to speak, reached the top before he has turned 30. He will be busy, for Claude Terrail, the proprietor, plans to open up more rooms on the fifth floor.

The idea is to make a style that might be called "18th-century James Bond," as Mr. Terrail puts it. The décor is to be Louis XV Regency with appropriate silverware and glasses. That was the era when champagne became the in court drink or when, at a signal from the regent, the Duke of Orléans, the ceiling might open and an entire table, set and piled high with incredible culinary tableaux, would descend.

The new salons are in fact to be one, capable of instant transformation by shifting of walls or alcoves. Their main functions will, of course, be the usual ones of business lunches, family celebrations and the like. But Mr. Terrail has other ideas for them.

He would like to establish a sort of club for his most faithful clients, who would have the privilege of entertaining in these salons as they saw fit, with all the services of the Tour d'Argent at their disposal. They, however, would remain the hosts, for the name and emblem of the restaurant is not to appear on the cutlery, glasses or china.

Mr. Terrail would like to reserve about a third of the

membership for young people who normally would not dream of eating at the Tour d'Argent. They would be able, at about 50 francs (\$8) a head, to occasionally have their own lunches where they could establish the menu, discuss the preparation of the dishes and in general create their own sort of party.

Present plans aim for opening of the new rooms in time for next fall's Salon de l'Automobile.

### Arts Agenda

From May 25 to June 3, the Théâtre National Populaire in Paris will present films from the current Cannes Film Festival. The choice of films is being made by ten Jewish directors, each of whom will select the film to be shown on one of the ten nights. The complete list will be announced after the end of the Cannes Festival.

An exhibit entitled "Stabat Mater" of art from the late 14th and early 15th centuries on the theme of Mary's vigil at the cross, will open June 1 and continue to Sept. 15 at the Salzburg Cathedral.

Filippo Sanjust is the stage director and designer for a new production of "Aida" on May 24 at the Hamburg State Opera. Neilo Santi is the conductor, and the principal roles will be sung by Marina Erilovic, Irene Dalis, Richard Cassilly, David Chaneleson and Martti Talvela.

"Beauty has no relation to price, rarity, or age."  
John Cotton Dana.

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## Nixon to Form Panel to Study Trade Policy

### EEC-U.S. Still Apart On Preferences Idea

WASHINGTON, May 13 (Reuters).—President Nixon will appoint a special commission on international trade and investment policy to examine trade issues facing the United States in the 1970s, including the impact of the European Common Market.

Secretary of State William Rogers disclosed this today in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is holding hearings on proposals for import quotas.

He said the commission will examine the entire range of trade and investment issues and will prepare appropriate recommendations for policy and legislation.

Mr. Rogers said the move arose partly from the administration's awareness of misgivings and concerns about trade policy that are held by important U.S. business and labor interests.

He said the panel would want to examine the world's new business climate, which was becoming increasingly internationalized, and economic forces such as the European Economic Community.

He said that although he could not anticipate the ultimate findings of the commission, his personal conviction was that the commission must inevitably choose the advance to a more open world economy rather than the retreat to protection.

In a related development, a high state department official said the United States will probably have to decide in the next few weeks whether to go ahead with its own trade preferences scheme for developing countries as a result of the Common Market's reluctance to accept the U.S. position.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said of the negotiations with the EEC:

"We are now in the throes of deciding whether everyone will go ahead on their own or whether to marry the two schemes. We probably will have a decision in the next weeks."

As he outlined the basic differences of the U.S. and European scheme to a Commerce Department conference for businessmen, Mr. Samuels said that the administration proposal would allow for unlimited imports from developing countries except for textiles, shoes and petroleum. The United States also would apply an escape clause for industries suffering especially heavy damage in the U.S. market.

The EEC proposal would have a fixed ceiling on all products which could come in under the preferences scheme. Mr. Samuels said the Common Market was not prepared to accept the U.S. scheme.

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## Economic Analysis

### Fed Policy on Money Growth Under Fire

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT).—Back in January, the Federal Reserve decided to change its anti-inflation tactics, and the shift seemed sensible because the old tactics had not been much of a success.

Instead of emphasizing interest rates and lending conditions in the nation's banking system, it would place more stress on regulating growth in "monetary aggregates"—such things as the total volume of checking account deposits and currency and bank credit. Modest, steady growth of the money supply would help restore a healthy economy, it was argued.

So the change was instituted. At the end of March, the money supply bulged abnormally and the Fed moved in April to trim the excess. The effort seemed to be succeeding, although interest rates fluctuated more widely.

Fewer Mistakes Expected In any case, steady growth in the nation's total money supply was expected eventually to bring better control over economic growth and fewer mistakes in the money market. Credit conditions prematurely or more money easy too late, the central bank apparently decided.

Right now, however, it is hard to see how the Fed can continue to foster modest growth in the money supply without driving interest rates even higher and eliminating most non-government borrowing from the credit market.

Possibly the Fed's experiment with change ended at the end of April as President Nixon announced his intervention in Cambodia. This caused the Treasury bond market to deteriorate rapidly, causing the Fed to rush to rescue a federal government financing that came very near failure.

Fed Abandonment Strategy By injecting enough credit into the banking system to drive interest rates down and permit completion of the Treasury's financing last week, the Fed abandoned, for the time being at least, its new emphasis on the monetary aggregates.

This new bulge in the money supply that is

likely to develop, however, is different from the one in late March. In April, the monetary authorities were unhampered by Treasury financing needs, and could tighten credit to counteract that earlier "unexpected" money-supply surge.

The Fed's problem now is the bigger volume of government and federal agency financing expected during the second half. Estimates of this now range as high as \$15 billion, and the Treasury plans to begin to raise this money early in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Something Must Give Since this prospective borrowing will be too large to be absorbed by an economy characterized by only moderate growth in the money supply, something must give. If the Fed persists in its new course, short-term interest rates seem certain to exceed last December's peaks.

This conclusion is based on the assumption that non-governmental credit demands will continue heavy, and commercial bankers report no decrease. In fact, their projections call for more credit.

With many long-term interest rates at their highest levels in U.S. financial history and with short-term rates nearly that high, the outlook is depressing for Wall Street's fixed-income securities market.

The government, of course, could be called upon to tax more and borrow less, but such a sensible fiscal course is unlikely in a congressional election year.

The Fed could also decide not to resume Treasury issues, forcing the nation's debt managers to price securities attractively enough to sell, but this is "unthinkable."

All this concern about heavy credit demands and record interest rates would evaporate if the economy really slows down. Perhaps the stock market is saying this, but the consensus among economists foresees increased business activity ahead, not a slowdown.

Eventually something will have to change, and the most likely result may be some form of credit allocation policy. The Nixon administration's efforts to get institutional investors to put money into the mortgage market already is a hint this may be the outcome.

## British Trade Figures In the Red for April

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 13 (NYT).—Britain slipped back into the red in its merchandise trade accounts last month, but the overall trade position continued favorable, government figures showed today.

However, the appearance of even a moderate trade deficit after a string of surpluses struck the London stock market as just one more piece of bad news and sharp prices fell sharply.

The pound sterling lost three points soon after the trade figures came out but later recovered to 84.40p, down from 84.50p over last night's closing.

Brokers said stock market sentiment had been adversely affected by Gallup Poll indications that the governing Labor party would hold a 75 percent lead over the Conservatives if the British general election were held now.

However, one of the factors in Labor's new-found popularity is the emergence of a strong balance-of-payments surplus and a regaining of national self-confidence after years of deficits. The April figures did little to upset the trend.

In a brief assessment, the government said that "visible trade has been running close to balance and the current account of the balance of payments has continued in substantial surplus."

Analysts said such a situation certainly offered no obstacles to an early general election. Prime Minister Wilson is expected to decide in the next day or so whether prospects are bright enough for balloting in June.

Follows March Surplus

The Board of Trade said the visible (merchandise) trade balance, seasonally adjusted and excluding payments for U.S. military aircraft, was in deficit by \$26.4 million. The red ink followed a March surplus of \$8.6 million.

So far this year, the merchandise trade accounts have been in surplus by an average of \$14.4 million a month. In the past nine months, there have been only two deficits.

Britain has historically run a visible trade deficit and endeavored to offset it with an "invisible" trade surplus, that is, earnings from foreign investment, shipping, insurance and tourism.

Since last August, both the visible accounts have been in strong surplus, on average, and Britain has piled up a substantial balance-of-payments surplus, whittled away its short-term "swap" loans from foreign central banks.

The central statistical office estimates that invisible earnings are running in surplus at a rate of

\$96 million a month, an amount

that easily covers the \$26.4-million

visible trade deficit in April.

The deterioration arose last

month from a \$48 million increase

in imports to about \$1.9 billion,

while exports gained only \$18.8

million to about \$1.9 billion. The

import figures include shipping and

freight charges which are deducted

to produce the Board of Trade's

adjusted trade balance.

The government department said

that exports over the past three

months had averaged 1 percent

higher than in the preceding three

months while imports had increased

5 percent on the same basis.

## BASF Sales, Profits Show Little Change

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, May 13 (Reuters).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF), the West German chemical giant, reported today flat first-quarter sales and profits.

However, group turnover rose 7.5 percent to 2.26 billion marks (\$618.94 million) from the 2.1 billion in the year-ago quarter. Group profit figures were not released.

The parent company's turnover totaled 1.14 billion marks compared to 1.07 billion in the 1969 quarter. Net profit was put at 93 million marks compared to the 90 million earned last year.

Audi NSU

STUTTGART, May 13 (AP).—Audi NSU Auto Union AG reported today profits of 12.5 million marks (\$3.41 million) in 1969.

It was the first annual report for the auto producer since NSU merged with the Volkswagen subsidiary in 1967. Although the two formally merged last summer, the report covers the entire calendar year.

Volkswagen currently controls 75 percent of the company's stock. Friedrich W. Pollmann, Audi NSU finance manager said 1969 sales amounted to 1.65 billion marks (\$450 million).

Although he predicted 1970 sales would top 2 billion marks, Mr. Pollmann said he feared the 1970 profit would be lower than that in 1969. This he attributed to the costs of the merger plus production expense increases.

Belgian Metals Firms

Seek Merger Approval

BRUSSELS, May 13.—Two non-ferrous metals companies controlled by Belgium's Sociéte Générale de Belgique said today they will seek stockholder approval to merge.

The two firms, Metallurgie Hoboken and Cie des Métaux d'Overpelt-Lommel, have a combined annual sales volume of 25 billion Belgian francs (\$500 million).

Terms of the merger call for the exchange of five Hoboken shares for one Overpelt share.

The companies announced late last year that they were studying plans to merge.

King in London

LONDON, May 13 (NYT).—Mr. King met with London financiers tonight in another attempt to line up European financial support for his rescue of IOS.

European participation has been regarded as almost essential if Bernard Cornfield's beleaguered mutual fund empire is to regain the confidence of investors in Europe, where the bulk of its sales are made.

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## Higher Prime Rate Needed, Says Banker

### Manufacturers Trust Chief Not Optimistic

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT).—Conditions in the money market call for an increase in the prime rate and probably will continue to do so for the next three to six months, one of the chief lending officers of the Manufacturers Trust Co. said yesterday.

But Charles E. Woodruff, executive vice-president of the big New York City bank—which strongly opposed the half-point cut in the prime rate to 8 percent in late March—told an informal gathering of newsmen that political issues would probably prevent banks from raising this minimum interest charge on loans to the most credit-worthy corporations.

Among other things, Mr. Woodruff indicated that an increase in the prime rate would seriously doubt the position of banks in the debate on regulation of one-bank holding companies, which opened yesterday before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Discussing the prime rate, Mr. Woodruff said that despite credit market pressures, which have pushed interest rates sharply higher in recent weeks, he believed the next prime rate change would be downward. But he carefully refrained from predicting that this would come during 1970.

Banks Stymied

Mr. Woodruff reasoned that, since banks would be stymied from increasing the prime rate, there would simply be no change until the economy—and the overall demand for funds—eased sufficiently to allow a cut.

In the meantime, Philip R. Milner—another executive vice-president of the bank who was also present—said Manufacturers Trust was refusing loan requests worth almost \$100 million a month. Normally, the bank would have been happy to have made most of these loans, he said.

Because the bank was unable to raise its prime rate, Mr. Woodruff said, other devices aimed at raising effective loan yields were being pressed.

Compensating balance requirements (that require borrowers to keep a portion of their loan on deposit) being rigorously enforced, he said, and rates higher than the prime rate were being charged on term loans (those that mature after one year). Term loans account for about two-thirds of total business loans at New York City banks.

U.S. Auto Sales

Slump Continued

During Early May

DETROIT, May 13 (NYT).—New car sales in early May continued at slump levels, with the four automakers reporting 176,703 deliveries of U.S.-type cars, down from 257,206 sales a year before.

There were eight actual selling days in early May against nine selling days a year ago, meaning that the industry averaged 22,025 deliveries a day May 1-10, 1970, against 28,575 deliveries a day a year before, a decline of 23 percent.

The sales of each car maker May 1-10, compared to the same period a year ago, were: General Motors, 99,332 (167,869); Ford, 46,079 (63,891); Chrysler, 24,597 (36,798); American Motors, 6,195 (6,500).

Volkswagen Sales Rise

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, May 13 (Reuters).—Volkswagenwerk AG said today its U.S. sales for the first four months of this year rose to 183,377 vehicles from 183,643 in the same 1969 period.

Dutch Living Costs Up

THE HAGUE, May 13.—The Dutch cost of living index (basis 1964) equalling 100 rose to 131.3 in mid-April from 130.8 in mid-March, the Central Bureau of Statistics said today.

## Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT).—The Dow Jones Industrial average plummeted 10.75 today to 893.84—thereby carving out a new low for a period of nearly seven years—as investors and brokers reeled under the impact of the worst bear market since the depression.

"My customers keep asking me when the sell-off is going to end," one broker said. "I tell them the truth. I tell them I don't know."

The decline has been accelerating recently with gloom virtually engulfing the investment community. One month ago the Dow indicator stood 92 points above today's close.

Since the indicator topped out at 985 in December, 1968, the drop has amounted to 29.6 percent. During this period, moreover, upwards of \$160 billion in stock valuations—an amount double the current year's defense budget—has been lopped away from securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

While the familiar worries—the war in Southeast Asia, inflation and unrest on the domestic front, a dragging economy, a fear of additional tax rates and slugs of equity financing—kept pushing the market down, a new element added grease to the slide today.

Psychological Setback The added ingredient—namely, a sharp crack through the Dow's 700 level at the outset of trading—provided a psychological setback from which the session never recovered.

At 10:30 a.m., the indicator was down 6.53 at 898.58. An hour later, it hovered 11.55 below the previous close. A slight firming tendency appeared in the early afternoon, but then prices began to slip again.

The industrial average now stands at its poorest closing level since July 29, 1963, when it wound up at 690.71.

Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 12.2 to 76.53 and the NYSE index was down 0.74 at 41.99, both new lows for the year.

Volume Is Average

Volume ran 10.72 million shares, a shade above average for 1970 and far below the turnover required for a climactic selling purge that some analysts contend is necessary to clear the market's dismal atmosphere.

The gloom group turned about midway but drifted lower during the afternoon. Memorex was one exception to the general decline, closing up 5/8 at 75 3/8.

Zerco lost 1 1/2 to 77. Itek 3 1/8 to 38 3/8. University Computing 2 1/4 to 28 3/8 and Telex 1 1/8 to 14 1/2.

Commodities Mart Affected

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters).—The continued sharp decline in stock prices today prompted selling of contracts in some leading commodity futures. Traders noted that margin calls in the stock market were forcing some speculators to sell commodity contracts to cover margins.

Stocks-to-Sales

Ratio at 17-Month Record in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Business inventories rose by the unusually small amount of \$150 million in March, but a sharp decline in sales pushed the ratio of stocks to sales to a 17-month high of 1.76, seasonally adjusted, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Sluggishness in inventories is a normal accompaniment of an economic slowdown.

The increase in inventory accumulation in the first quarter, at \$630 million, was the smallest since the "mini-recession" of 1967 and compared with the more normal \$3.4 billion rise in the fourth quarter last year.

Overall first-quarter sales were fractionally lower than the previous quarter's—the first quarterly decline since the first three months of 1967.

The decline in sales in March was widespread, with lower sales reported by both durable and non-durable goods firms at all levels of business—manufacturing, wholesale and retail.

Prices continue to rise rapidly, layoffs and production cutbacks are spreading, urgent social needs are not being met," the council said.

It charged that four months after Congress enacted broad powers for the White House to curb specific causes of credit inflation and allocate cheaper credit to the sectors most starved for it, Mr. Nixon has still not acted.

The council in effect, urged Congress to bypass the President by directing the Federal Reserve System "to establish selective credit controls, maximum interest rates on specific types of loans and the allocation of available credit to where it will do the most good for America."

In a separate announcement the FTC challenged the acquisition of John Sexton & Co., a Chicago-based food wholesaler, by Beatrice Foods Co., another Chicago-based food concern. The commission said the acquisition may "tend to create a monopoly" in the food business.

A Beatrice spokesman said the firm "will vigorously defend the merger."

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| Brunsw        | 131-79 | 87 1/2 | 98 1/2 | WarrKlad 5-4V  | 87 1/2 | 84 1/2 | (Basis Dec. 31, 1966-1981)     |
| Zeeland       | 674-79 | 97 1/2 | 98     | Korbasa 6-4-4  | 87 1/2 | 80 1/2 |                                |
| SpooE         | 714-41 | 97 1/2 | 98     | Kubina 6-4-4   | 87 1/2 | 80 1/2 |                                |
| SpooPer       | 714-73 | 95     | 96     | Lesaco 5-8-8   | 48     | 50     |                                |
| SpooHed       | 674-82 | 96     | 97 1/2 | Lesaco 5-8-8   | 42     | 44     |                                |
| OrskHed       | 714-82 | 96     | 97 1/2 | LT 5-8-8       | 41     | 43     | Med. Lem Conv                  |
| Acidental     | 714-84 | 85     | 86     | LTV 5-8-8      | 41     | 43     | Yesterday .. 96.05 87.04 94.11 |
| 70 and 812-82 | 82     | 85     | 86     | MarMidland 5-8 | 92     | 94     | Previous .. 96.09 87.12 94.76  |

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| Compt 7-6-80...    | 90 | 91 |  |  |  |                |     |     |
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Holmes Brown (left), chairman of the New York Board of Trade, talks with Jerome D. Hoffman (center), president of IIG (Sales) and New York's former Mayor, Robert F. Wagner, chairman of IIG. All have switched to IIG.

*Jerome D. Hoffman.*  
Jerome D. Hoffman, President

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